

**Conservation International
Healthy Families, Healthy Forests: Combining
Reproductive Health with Biodiversity Protection for Effective Programming**

Year 3 (FY05) Semi-Annual Results Report

July – December 2004

Report date: March 3, 2005

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I. Introduction

This report covers the first half of Year Three (FY05) key results under the “Healthy Families, Healthy Forests: Combining Reproductive Health with Biodiversity Protection for Effective Programming” grant. CI is in the final year of its grant to implement Population and Environment (PE) projects in three countries - the Philippines, Madagascar, and Cambodia.

The goal of this project is to engage communities living in and around biodiversity hotspots in activities that integrate biodiversity conservation with improved access to reproductive health (RH) and family planning (FP). The projects seek to help local communities and policy-makers understand the relationship between having smaller and healthier families with an improved stewardship of natural resources.

Through December 2004, this grant also supported activities of the Community Conservation Coalition (CCC), a consortium of diverse organizations working together “to examine and promote the linkages of environmental stewardship with population, health, education, and the economy.” The mission of the CCC is to contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by fostering communication, collaboration, and institutional change within member organizations and their partners concerning the linkages among conservation, population dynamics, health, education, and the economy.

The goal of the activities supported by this grant are to address the gaps that continue to separate the fields of conservation, population, and development, by promoting integrated approaches that recognize conservation as a social issue.

The Key Results table below summarizes some key activities and outcomes of each country program. The Discussion section provides a summary of outcomes and activities for the country programs, as well as CI's DC based PE program and the CCC.

Table of Key Results			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status of Key Result	Page Number for more Information
Philippines			
1.1	Continue to promote the shift to more effective family planning methods, as well as natural family planning methods	On-track	5
1.2	Promote more effective, localized delivery of RH & FP supplies and related services in the target area.	On-track	7
1.3	Conduct follow-up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and Local Government Unit and partner's activities.	On-track	7
1.4	Continue IEC and awareness campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.	On-track	8
2.1	Continue to provide technical assistance and support for the over all integration of Barangay Plans, Community Resource Management Frameworks (CRMFs of CBFMs), and Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP of CADC) with the Municipal Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (CLUP) of Baggao.	On-track	9
2.2	Continue capacity building of Peoples Organizations, indigenous people, and the Local Government Unit to effectively implement their development plans and enforce conservation policies and initiatives.	On-track	10
2.3	Continue to provide technical assistance for agroforestry and promote other biodiversity-compatible economic activities that will engage men, women, and youth within the covered barangays.	On-track	10
2.4	Work with the local communities and other key stakeholders (LGU, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and National Commission on Indigenous People) to set up a community-based monitoring and evaluation system for a sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity protection.	On track	11

Madagascar			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status	Page Number for more Information
1.1	Continue and expand information, education and communication (IEC) campaign to improve understanding of RH/FP and its importance to healthy families and healthy environment	On-track/some delay	12
1.2	Continue the training course for community health promoters in basic RH/FP with linkages to environmental health. Conduct the course in all communities and priority site.	On-track	13
2.1	Work with communities to implement natural resource management (NRM) plans for subset of communities in the target areas and improve soil and NRM; conduct related trainings.	On-track	14
2.2	Implement alternatives livelihood and nutrition training (capacity building) to recruited Women's Nutritional Teams (EFEN)	On-track/some delay	15
2.3	Promote and Implement new agricultural practices	On-track	15
2.4	Monitoring and evaluation	On-track	17

Cambodia			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status	Page number for more information
1.1	Meet the demand for RH/FP services through improved supply and emergency referral service	On track	18
1.2	Augment and improve existing health services to increase access to RH/FP	On track	19
1.3	Identify and initiate livelihood strategies that will increase demand for RH/FP services, especially through women's participation and networking	On track	20
2.1	Facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP), integrating community resource needs with conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas	On track	21
2.2	Facilitate the additions of the RH/FP component and conservation priorities into commune development plans.	On track	22

Activity Number	Key Result	Status	Page number for more information
2.3	Strengthen the capacity of commune councils, particularly through increased women's participation, for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	On track	23
2.4	Build local support for biodiversity conservation needs for specific sites and species and increase understanding of linkage between RH/FP services and conservation.	On track / some delay	24
3.1	Threats to biodiversity conservation identified in Koh Kong and Pursat Provinces	Delayed	24
3.2	Population growth and demographic threat to biodiversity assessment initiated for the CCPF	Delayed	24
3.3	Work with provincial planners to develop a spatial model of natural population growth and migration projections based on existing incentives and current development trends	Delayed	24
3.4	Work with government and NGO stakeholders to expand the protected area network to include KBAs not covered under the current system	Delayed	24

CI-DC Technical Leadership and Support			
1.1	Provide technical support to field programs with PE projects	On-track	25
Community Conservation Coalition (CCC)			
1.1	Continue monthly meetings and seminars with presentations from member organizations and guests working in community conservation.	Completed	26
2.1	Seek other activities to disseminate collective knowledge of the CCC, and implement them.	Completed	26

II. Discussion of Key Results in Country Programs

A. Philippines

i. Key Long-Term Program Objectives for the Philippines

With only 3 percent of original primary forest cover remaining, the Philippines are in critical danger of losing some of the world's most unique flora, fauna, and marine life. Rapid population growth due to high fertility rates and internal migration threatens both natural resources and the livelihood of rural Filipinos who depend on these resources. The goal of this project is to reduce population pressure on natural resources and improve the quality of life in communities surrounding key biodiversity areas.

In the Sierra Madre of northern Luzon, the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela stand out as high-risk areas for population growth and increased degradation of the remaining forest. One of the key municipalities in this area is Baggao, where surveys have shown pressing needs for both increased access to reproductive health care

and strengthening of community forest management and forest protection. CI and partners focus efforts on training for Midwives, health promoters and communities on reproductive health and family planning, as well as mobilizing and strengthening community organizations to better manage community forest concessions.

ii. Discussion of Key Results for the Philippines

Objective 1: Encourage and enable target community residents of reproductive age (15-49) to adopt safe and appropriate RH/FP practices.

By enabling target communities to adopt safe and appropriate RH/FP practices, the project attempts to improve quality of life in communities living in key biodiversity areas, and to reduce population pressures on natural resource—the two major goals of this project. The key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Continuing to promote the shift to more effective family planning methods, as well as natural family planning methods;
- Promoting more effective, localized delivery of RH /FP supplies and related services in the target area;
- Conducting follow-up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and Local Government Unit (LGU) and partner's activities; and
- Continuing education awareness campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.

Activity 1.1 Continue to promote the shift to more effective family planning methods, as well as natural family planning methods

The primary strategy of the RH/FP component of the project is to encourage families to shift to modern methods of family planning (such as the non-scalpel vasectomy & bilateral tubal ligation) and adopt natural family planning (e.g., the beads/standard days necklaces, lactation menorrhea method (LAM), basal body temperature, symtho-thermal methods.) These methods are considered to be more effective over the artificial and temporary ones. The shift also supports an approach to a sustainable delivery of RH/FP services, as these methods are more accessible given the current logistic and budgetary limitations of the government and in the light of the gradual reduction of free contraceptive supplies from foreign donors like USAID.

In the first semester of Year 3, PE project staff and the Municipal Health Office (MHO) staff provided technical support in terms of guidance, coaching and feed backing to health workers and users in the target communities. These motivational visits resulted in the increase of contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) by 6 percent (from 59 percent in July 2004 to 65 percent as of December 2004). Acceptance of modern FP methods also increased as shown in the **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Current Users, Couples of Reproductive Ages and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in the Six (6) Barangays at Baggao, Cagayan (July 2004 to December 2004)

Type of FP Method Used	July -Sep 2004 (1st Qtr)		Oct - Dec 2004 (2nd Qtr)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Number	%	Number	%	
Bilateral Tubal Ligation	128	10.9	133	10.4	5
Non-surgical Vasectomy	2	0.2	2	0.2	0
Pill	641	54.6	686	53.8	45
IUD	178	15.2	208	16.3	30
Depo-Provera	162	13.8	168	13.2	6
Natural Family Planning	59	5.0	73	5.7	14
Condom	3	0.3	5	0.4	2
Total Current Users	1173	100.0	1275	100.0	102
Couples of Reproductive Ages	1972		1953		-19
CPR (%)	59		65		6

Pill acceptance is still on the rise. However, there's a looming problem concerning the supply stream of commodities, as donors such as USAID have gradually reduced provision of free contraceptive supplies. To prepare pill clients to shoulder costs of contraception, health workers suggested that clients could give monetary donations for the TRUST pills provided by the project. The PE Form 3 (Dispensed to User Record) has been revised to include the amount of donation and the clients' signature opposite the amount donated (see *Philippine PE Attachment 1*).

To date the number of FP users has not decreased, despite the fact that pill users now need to shoulder the cost of contraception. This may reflect the effectiveness of the project outreach and education efforts, since the project has built a solid base of RH/FP information and service delivery. In this period, the barangay health workers (BHWs) have referred 57 prospective FP users to the clinics; and to ensure safe births, they accompanied 76 pregnant mothers for pre-natal check ups at the clinic. However, despite these efforts, health workers recorded 3 cases of induced abortion. The women are receiving RH/FP counseling and other services.

Approximately 50 individuals participated in the couple's classes conducted this reporting period, as shown in **Table 2**. In addition, project staff and partners designed and produced a training module on Gender Awareness for BHWs and traditional birth attendants (TBAs), and a follow up training will be implemented next quarter (refer to *Philippine PE Attachments 2 & 3*).

Table 2: Couple's Classes Conducted from July –December 2004.

Title	Type & Number of Participants	Date Conducted
Couples Classes (2 batches)		
1.) Barangay Awallan	2 couples; 6 BHWs; 1 Midwife; 2 PE Project staff	December 11, 2004
2.) Barangay Hacienda Intal	3 couples; 23 mothers; 1 Midwife; 2 Brgy. councils; 3 BHWs; 2 PE Project staff	December 23, 2004
Total Participants	50 individuals	

Applying the learning gained from the training and on-the-job learning, health workers are now providing RH services in the community including pre- and post-natal check-ups. To bolster the support to the PE project, the LGU committed support for additional BHWs in remote areas, particularly communities along the coastal areas (Valley Cove) where the Indigenous People (Agta) live. The RH/FP services are now available in remote areas through the rural health workers. In addition to increased direct funding for the MHO, the municipal government has appropriated PhP 200,000 for activities of the Municipal Population Coordinating Council. PROCESS and CI Philippines became official members of this council in an Executive Order signed by Mayor Pattung in the first quarter of this reporting period.

Activity 1.2 Promote more effective localized delivery of RH & FP supplies and related services in the target area.

During the inception phase of the project (Year 1), the project staff concentrated on persuading local health authorities to delegate more RH responsibilities to the barangay health workers and traditional birth attendants (as known as *hilots*). In Year 2, the BHWs and hilots received training to complement the functions of the midwives. To perform their tasks, the project supplied these local health workers with the necessary materials (medical kits like neck goose lamp, weighing scale, etc.) and skills training to properly use these materials.

Now in the Third Year, the local service delivery acceptance is high – among both the clients and the health administrators. Several LGU and related agency staff, such as the Population Committee (POPCOM) and the Department of Health, have advocated for leveraging funds and conducting complementary efforts, in response to the positive attitudes among RH/FP clients generated by the PE project. During the period July to December 2004, a total of 3,262 cycles of TRUST pills were delivered to the various health stations in the project area and were dispensed by the BHWs. Now, the BHWs are not only providing family planning services but also maternal care services (pre-natal and post-natal care) and even some child health care in their assigned areas. In fact, the BHWs and midwives forged a closer bond, often helping each other and displaying team efforts in campaigns targeting vaccinations, nutrition and weighing infants.

In recognition of their important contributions to project accomplishments, two of the Municipal workers (a POPCOM Officer and a midwife) who are actively working in the project were given an award by the Provincial government. Likewise, the Municipal nurse was also nominated for an award given annually by the Department of Health. These exemplary performance awards were all linked to the PE project.

Activity 1.3 Conduct follow up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and LGU and partner's activities.

CI Philippines, in partnership with PROCESS Luzon, continued to assess the project accomplishments and to draw lessons for updating and adjusting plans and strategies when necessary. More than 100 individuals participated in two Quarterly Project Review and Planning Workshops for the Midwives, Barangay Health Workers, and LGU, conducted in the Baggao PE Field Office.

Table 3. Quarterly Project Review and Planning Workshops Conducted, July – December 2004

Title	Type & Number of Participants	Date Conducted
1. Project Review and Planning Workshops		
1.1.) PRPW 1 st Quarter	37 BHWs; 1 BNS; 5 Midwives; 7 PE Project staff	September 28-29, 2004
1.2.) PRPW 2nd Quarter	37 BHWs; 5 Midwives; 1 Municipal Nurse; 2 BNS; 3 LGU; 7 PE Project staff	December 20, 2004
Total Participants	105 people	

In this reporting period, a post evaluation survey was also conducted to determine changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior regarding RH/FP and natural resource management from the baseline data collected in Year 1. The follow on survey was conducted from July – September 2004, and the results are in the final phase of analysis. Detailed findings from the follow on survey will be available in early Spring 2005.

The RH/FP indicators developed during the series of workshops conducted are now currently used by the rural health workers (i.e., number of births, deaths, in-migrants, out-migrants, current and new contraceptives users, etc.) as major barometers in determining changes and/or future impact of the project. These indicators will be incorporated into the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system being developed for the PE project.

The major players of the project are now collaborating closely in project implementation and have fostered important partnerships. In order to enhance collaboration and coordination with the PE project, government officials established a sub-office in Baggao of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO). The municipal council is now deliberating the creation of a LGU Baggao's Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office (MENRO) as a part of the municipal structure to work in tandem with the municipal health officer to spearhead the population and environment projects in the area.

Activity 1.4 Continue IEC awareness campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.

In August 25, 2004, CIP and PROCESS convened a meeting for the Dalaw Turo team (the local Information, Education and Communication or IEC group) to assess the team's performance and identify areas and needs for improvements. At this meeting, the team identified important topics for the community awareness campaign. Such topics include existing environmental laws (PD 705, Chainsaw Act, Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Program orientation, etc) and the links between population and environment issues. During this reporting period, the Dalaw Turo team reached more than 230 community members with IEC messages on these themes in three different venues, as described in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Dalaw Turo Sessions Spearheaded by the IEC Local Groups in 3 Barangays, July-Dec. 2004

Sitio/Barangays	Number and Type of Audience	Date Conducted
1. Sitio Hot Spring, Brgy. Asinga Via	61 – men and women community residents	September 14, 2004
2. Sitio Marus, Brgy. Hacienda Intal	110 – community residents and school children	October 13, 2004
3. Brgy. Pallagao	60 – community residents	November 13, 2004
Total Participants	231 community residents	

To further strengthen the awareness campaign activities, CI and PROCESS conducted a three-day enhancement training for the Dalaw-Turo team from October 27-29, 2004. Together with the DENR Regional Office, CI and partners helped the team to design IEC messages targeted at school children and youth. This training was also used as a venue to assess the performance of the locally trained awareness campaign group and the impact of the awareness campaign activities in the project area. Based on the assessment, the local team conducted several dalaw-turo sessions in the project-covered barangays including the elementary schools. As a result of these awareness campaign activities, the elementary schools are launching tree planting activities to rehabilitate degraded areas. Through the project, three schools in Awallan, Marus, and Hacienda Intal have already established their own nurseries to produce their own planting materials. CI, PROCESS, DENR and the LGU are providing technical assistance to these schools, and the on-going joint partnership among LGU-DENR-NGOs and the central nursery in Baggao have helped provide the project with nursery tools and material for them to raise seedlings

In December 2004, CI and PROCESS staff also participated actively during the planning sessions for the celebration of the municipal Population and Development (POPDEV) week of Baggao. Several significant activities were part of this event, including; a symposia with 7 high schools in Baggao, and poster making, essay writing, extemporaneous speech, and singing contest for students were held with the theme: *"Kabataan Manguna ka, Pangalagaan ang Kalikasan"* ("Youth at the Forefront of Conservation"). The students and teachers who participated in this event exhibited great enthusiasm for the schools to participate in population and conservation efforts, such establishing nurseries, additional tree planting activities and an environment training for their teachers. Project staff developed the teachers training module in this period, and the training is planned for the second semester of FY05.

Several slides presentations delivered during the symposia and Population and Development (POPDEV) Week included themes linking population pressures and natural resources. These included: the Scary Story reflecting the landslides happened in Ormoc City that killed about 7,000 people; and the flash flood brought by a strong typhoon that directly hit the municipality of Baggao in 2004, causing damage to crops and properties and trapping several families in their homes. In total, more 200 copies of IEC materials were produced and distributed to the community, including the following:

- PE Baggao fliers – 21 pcs
- Population and Environment stickers – 35 pcs
- Biodiversity brochures – 21 sets
- Poster on Philippine Crocodile – 7 pcs.
- Maps of Phil. Biodiversity Conservation Priority Projects – 14 sets
- Pictorial Guide of NSMNP Flora – 14 pcs.
- Primer Book on Phil. Biodiversity – 7 pcs
- Poster - Kalimudinan Falls of Baggao – 21 pcs.
- Brochures on the 7-Environmental Principles – 7 pcs
- Magazines – Conservation Corridor – 70 pcs.

Using another communication medium, the Population and Environment project also regularly tackled relevant issues during the weekly local radio station program. co-hosted by CI Philippines and the Department and Environment and Natural Resources. Other radio stations and the local TV network in Tuguegarao City were also served as venues for discussing population and environment issues.

As a result of the continuing community awareness campaign, we observed a decrease in the opening of new areas (slash and burn farming) within the natural forest. This can be attributed to the intensive awareness campaign participated by the local leaders, women groups and the youth sector. Local community participation in forest conservation is visible as community members are now actively reporting illegal activities in their respective areas. See Activity 2.2. below for more details.

Objective 2: Build the capacity of target communities to effectively manage the identified Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) Projects.

A major goal of this project is to improve the management of community forest concessions in key biodiversity areas by building the capacity of target communities who are responsible in managing the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas and lands under the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC).

Key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Continuing to provide technical assistance and support for the overall integration of Barangay Plans, Community Resource Management Frameworks (CRMFs of CBFMs), and Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP of CADC) with the Municipal Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (CLUP) of Baggao;
- Continuing capacity building of Peoples Organizations, indigenous people, and the Local Government Unit to effectively implement development plans and enforce conservation policies and initiatives;
- Continuing to provide technical assistance for agroforestry and promote other biodiversity-compatible economic activities that will engage men, women, and youth within the covered barangays; and
- Working with the local communities and other key stakeholders (LGU, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and National Commission on Indigenous People) to set up a community-based monitoring and evaluation system for a sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity protection.

Activity 2.1: Continue to provide technical assistance and support for the over all integration of Barangay Plans, Community Resource Management Frameworks (CRMFs of CBFMs), and Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP of CADC) with the Municipal Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (CLUP) of Baggao.

During this period, CI Philippines and PROCESS Luzon conducted two workshops to validate the Community

Resource Management Framework of two CBFM Peoples Organizations, the Three Diamonds and IAAV Multipurpose Cooperatives. These are both CBFM projects covered by the PE project. The plan (CRMF) is now being finalized and integrated to the municipal land use plan of Baggao.

CI Philippines is providing technical assistance to the Municipal Planning and Development Office specifically on GIS mapping, in support of the overall integration of CBFM plans and land use plans of the municipality. Already two staff members of the municipal planning office are receiving on-the-job training in the SMBC office as part of the capacity building efforts of the municipality towards rational land use and land use planning.

Activity 2.2 Continuing capacity building of Peoples Organizations, indigenous people, and the Local Government Unit to effectively implement their development plans and enforce conservation policies and initiatives.

CI Philippines provided technical and logistical support to the capacity building efforts and law enforcement activities of three CBFM POs in the project area. The capacity building activities complemented a series of CBFM PO's enhancement training and orientations conducted with the partners (EWW, CAVAPPED, DENR) in response to the identified needs of CBFM POs to effectively manage their projects. Thirty members of the 3 CBFM POs in Baggao attended the trainings and orientations. Likewise, 33 selected CBFM members participated in training on Environmental Laws, Local Governance and Gender in November 2004.

A Tour Guide/Caving Seminar was also conducted with counterpart funds from the LGU and UNDP in preparation for the National Caving Congress to be held in Baggao in April 2005. Twenty-seven participants attended this training, including DENR and LGU staff, PO Officers and Barangay leaders.

Likewise, the capacity building activities increased the participation of the local community in forest conservation. Their active participation resulted in the confiscation of 4,853.72 board feet of illegally cut lumber of premium narra and common hardwood species and two chainsaws by the DENR and Philippine Army (see *Philippine PE Attachment 4*). The DENR filed cases against the perpetrators. Below is the summary of the confiscations.

- 227 bd.ft. narra and 332 bd ft. common had wood in Asinga Via (CBFM area of IAAV) in September 14, 2004
- 2 unregistered chainsaws actually cutting down trees in Sta. Margarita (within CBFM area of Three Diamonds Multipurpose Cooperative) in November 5, 2004
- 1,814 bd.ft. of common hardwood and kamagong flitches of various sizes in December 13, 2004 at Dapir, Sta. Margarita
- 2,480 bd.ft. common hard wood in Sta. Margarita last December 16, 2004.

Activity 2.3 Continue to provide technical assistance for agroforestry and promote other biodiversity-compatible economic activities that will engage men, women, and youth within the covered barangays.

Based on the results of the community planning conducted in the six barangays, the community identified the following conservation-friendly livelihood activities, including: agro-forestry; eco-tourism; tree planting and collection of non-wood forest products like rattan and bamban for small-scale cottages industries. Now a two hectares pilot agro-forestry project planted with fruit trees (Mangoes and Citrus to be interplanted with Coffee) is being established in Barangay Sta Margarita. The recipient community is providing in kind contributions in the form of labor while the project is providing materials for the nursery establishment, planting materials and other farm inputs. For the tree planting activities of the POs, CI Philippines, PROCESS, DENR and the LGU provided technical assistance and material support for five new community nurseries in the target barangays (Sta. Margarita, Awallan, Asinga Via, C. Versoza, and Hacienda Intal). These nurseries serve as on-site sources of forest and fruit tree seedlings for the tree planting activities of the POs.

Concerning eco-tourism, PROCESS succeeded in securing funding from UNDP for the development of potential eco-tourism sites in the project area. The LGU also allocated funding for this effort, as they intend to boost the development of these eco-tourism sites to generate alternative livelihoods for the community. These natural

attractions are expected to contribute to the local economy if developed and managed properly. The blue waters with its pristine caves will be the attraction to the upcoming national caving congress in April 2005. CI Philippines is actively participating in various local planning activities in preparation of the caving congress to ensure that the ecosystem of the area will not be compromised.

Activity 2.4. Working with the local communities and other key stakeholders (LGU, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and National Commission on Indigenous People) to set up a community-based monitoring and evaluation system for a sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity protection.

In October 15, 2004, CI Philippines and PROCESS Luzon facilitated a workshop with CBFMA POs, DENR, NCIP and LGU for the formulation of community-based monitoring and evaluation system. Monitoring indicators on natural resources management were generated. The M & E system being developed for the PE project will further integrate the RH/FP and NRM indicators. An integration workshop is scheduled for March 2005.

B) Madagascar

i. Key Long-Term Program Objectives for Madagascar

The overall goal of the Madagascar PE project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation and to stabilize the population growth rate around and in important high biodiversity areas, with community involvement, in the Mantadia-Zahamena Biological Corridor in eastern Madagascar. To achieve this goal, two specific objectives are defined:

- Increase local capacity in child and maternal health and improve access to quality reproductive healthcare and family planning services in the Mantadia-Zahamena Biological Corridor; and,
- Enable corridor communities to manage their forest resources more effectively for both sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation.

CI continues to work with two local NGOs who have a tradition of working on health and environment projects at the grassroots level. Asos is working in the southern part of the corridor, and MATEZA is working in the northern part of the corridor. During this report period, CI worked closely with partners to reinforce staff capacity and planning of activities over several months, in order to address weaknesses in project implementation. MATEZA and Asos both requested no-cost extensions in July 2004 to complete activities under the FY04 workplan, resulting in a delay in FY05 activities. As a result, Asos completed most of the planned FY05 activities, but MATEZA activities were delayed by three months. By the end of December 2004, both partners were back on track and stepping up implementation of FY05 planned activities.

The main activities conducted during this reporting period were: strengthening community-based structures in RH/FP and maternal and child health care service delivery; building community-based capacity to integrate conservation and health; strengthening partner capacity to improve field activities; implementing IEC/Behavior Change Campaign (BCC); and designing the monitoring and evaluation system.

In July 2004, CI developed and negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the national Malagasy Health-Population-Environment NGO consortium Voahary Salama (VS) that helped contribute to the accomplishments of this integrated project. This mutually-reinforcing collaboration ensures that VS provides training and programmatic support to CI and partners, while CI helps strengthen national efforts to obtain environmental data as part of the M&E system for RH/FP activities and conservation efforts. CI will continue to collaborate with VS throughout FY05 on these types of program strengthening activities.

ii. Discussion of Key Results for Madagascar

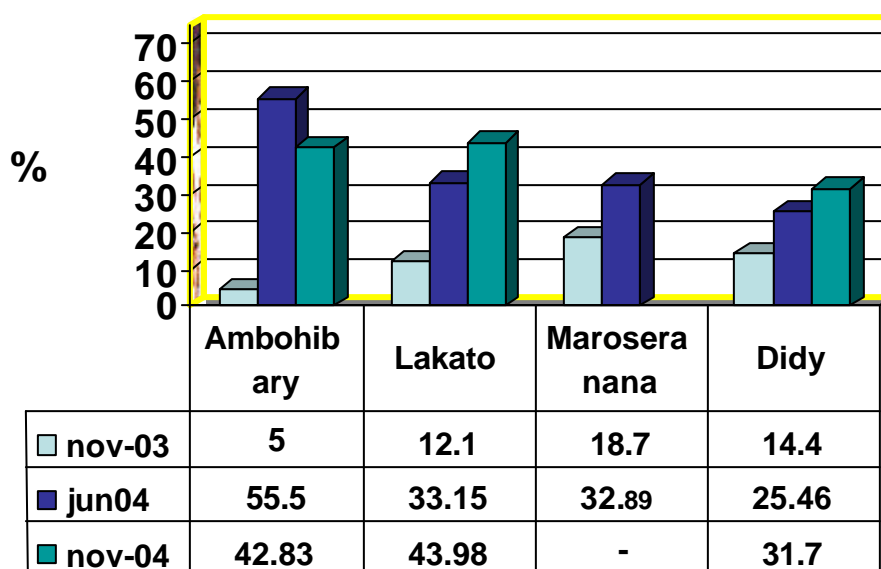
Objective 1: Increase local capacity in and improve access to reproductive healthcare and family planning in the Mantadia-Zahamena corridor

Activity 1.1 Continue and expand information, education and communication (IEC) campaign to improve understanding of RH/FP and its importance to healthy families and healthy environment

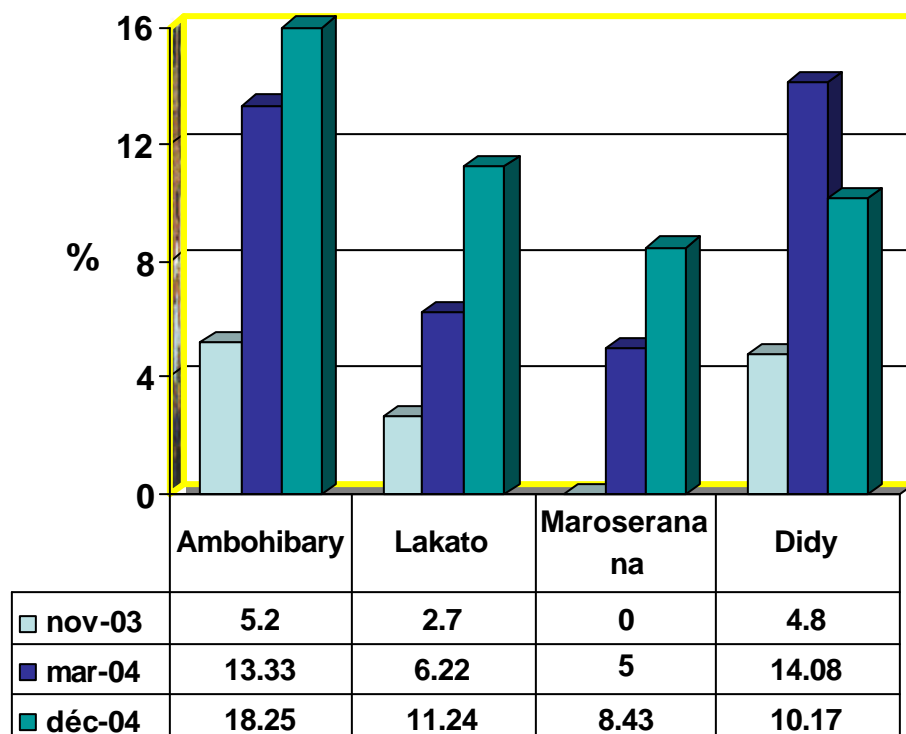
The information contained in this report is derived primarily from Asos, the NGO working in the southern part of the corridor. MATEZA is in the process of compiling its reports and their data will be incorporated in a subsequent version of this report.

In this reporting period, both Asos and Mateza adopted a “community approach” to strengthen integrated activities in sites. Asos project results show that contraceptive prevalence rates and vaccination rates have improved in three out of four villages during this reporting period, as shown in **Graphs 1 and 2**. Asos staff worked with Ministry of Health (MOH) personnel, delivering technical assistance and information campaigns during the vaccination campaigns for 0-5 year olds in the community. Project staff also worked closely with the community-based health promoters (ABSC) on RH/FP IEC outreach activities.

**Graph 1: Vaccination Cover Rate (Asos sites)
from November 2003- November 2004**



Graph 2: Contraceptive Cover Rates (Asos sites)



Activity 1.2 Continue the training course for community health promoters in basic RH/FP with linkages to environmental health. Conduct the course in all communities and priority site.

In November 2004, NGO Mateza conducted several IEC campaigns including integrated health, population and environment themes in community sites along the forest corridor during a week-long effort in conjunction with local authorities, community-based organizations, and other partners. The objective of this campaign was to improve community knowledge about integrated projects and to reinforce understanding of links concerning healthy families and a healthy environment.

Table 5 shows that Asos conducted more than 200 systematic visits to the target communities to

- Increase awareness among traditional leaders, local authorities and community leaders about integrated PE activities;
- Lead IEC/CCC sessions for women and children about basic healthcare services (vaccination, FP, diarrhea, malaria, etc;)
- Increase knowledge of environment and conservation practices (e.g., reforestation, fire prevention techniques); and
- Promote hygiene and sanitation practices community-wide (e.g., use of latrines)

Table 5, Site visits by Asos, August – December 2004

Commune	Sites	Number of visits (August - December 2004)
Ambohibary	Tanambao Sahambilo	08
	Marovitsika	10
	Besariaka	11
	Farizana	10
	Ampahitra *	06
	Andoharanovelona *	06
	Mangabe	12
Sub-total		63
Lakato	Ambodivarongy	09
	Ambatomasina	08
	Tsaratampona	05
	Ampasinambo *	06
	Ampasimbola	10
	Ambodigavo	09
	Manasamena	07
Sub-total		54
Didy	Ambohijanahary	08
	Ambodifany *	06
	Anjohibe	05
	Ambohibe	08
	Antsevabe	09
	Ambodivato	07
	Bedabo *	06
Sub-total		49
Maroseranana	Ambodivoangibe	05
	A Manandriana	04
	Fanjahirana	04
	Bezono	05
	Tanambao *	06
	Bekitrana	06
	Bemandotra *	06
Sub-total		36
TOTAL		202

Objective 2: Enable Corridor communities to better manage their forest resources for both sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation; in order to reduce forest cover loss and biodiversity.

Activity 2.1 Work with communities to implement natural resource management (NRM) plans for subset of communities in the target areas and improve soil and NRM; conduct related trainings.

Partners continued to work with communities to improve natural resource management practices. In response to community needs for improved sanitation systems, CI and Asos worked to construct pit latrines and compost pits in order to ensure improved hygiene at the community level. **Table 6** below shows the construction of 84 latrines and 106 waste pits in the target communities where Asos works in this reporting period.

Table 6, Latrine and Compost Construction, July- December 2004

Commune	Sites	December 2004	
		Construction of latrines	Construction "fosse à ordures" and compost
Ambohibary	Tanambao Sahambilo	01	02
	Marovitsika	03	03
	Besariaka	04	01
	Farizana	01	05
	Ampahitra	02	01
	Andoharanovelona	01	02
	Mangabe	03	03
Sub-total		15	17
Lakato	Ambodivarongy	05	10
	Ambatomasina	03	31
	Tsaratampona	02	04
	Ampasinambo	02	-
	Ampasimbola	03	21
	Ambodigavo	05	23
	Manasamena	07	23
Sub-total		23	27
Didy	Ambohijanahary	04	05
	Ambodifany *	03	-
	Anjohibe	03	03
	Ambohibe	08	09
	Antsevabe	11	14
	Ambodivato	06	07
	Bedabo *	03	-
Sub-total		29	38
Maroseranana	Ambodivoangibe	02	03
	A Manandriana	05	04
	Fanjahirana	01	07
	Bezono	03	03
	Tanambao	02	02
	Bekitrana	02	02
	Bemandotra	02	03
Sub-total		17	24
TOTAL		84	106

Activity 2.2 Implement alternatives livelihood and nutrition training (capacity building) to recruited Women's Nutritional Teams (EFEN)

Since the livelihood and nutrition training activities are closely linked to the *Activity 2.3, Implementing Improved Agricultural Techniques*, the results for both activities are discussed below.

During this reporting period, Asos focused on:

- Raising awareness and training community groups of men and women in improved agricultural practices for market gardening; and,
- Implementing a new "School Based" approach to demonstrating innovative agricultural techniques to help increase crop yields.

As part of the new “Ecole Flambeau” initiative, Asos worked with 4 public primary and 2 private schools to create vegetable gardens, which serve as demonstration sites for teaching new techniques to parents of the schoolchildren and other villagers. See **Table 7** for information on the schools and the target population for this initiative. In this reporting period, Asos ensured that the school leadership agreed to the project goals and committed parcels of land at schools for the demonstration put sites. The accompanying training targeted the students and their families, and the skills building training included the following themes:

- Choice and preparation of land plots;
- Clearing land for cultivation;
- Proper application and use of organic fertilizers
- Composting,
- Leveling of soil and innovative planting strategies
- Mulching; and,
- Replanting and treatment of the soil.

Table 7, Number of Schools and Participants in School-Based Garden Projects, Asos Target Sites

Commune	Site	School	Number of Teachers and Students Participating
Ampahitra	Besariaka	PS	01 teacher, 74 students (35 boys and 39 girls)
	Mangabe	PPS	02 teachers, 90 students (42 boys and 48 girls)
Lakato	Ambatomasina	PPS	03 teachers, 189 students
	Ampasinambo *	PPS	01 teacher, 105 students
	Ampasimbola	PPS	02 teachers, 107 students (55 boys and 52 girls)
	Manasamena	PS	01 teacher, 67 students
Total Target Population at Schools			9 teachers, 632 students

Note: PPS signifies Public Primary School
PS: signifies Private School

In addition to the new school-based initiative, Asos continued to build capacity among community-based groups in improved rice growing techniques and innovative vegetable farming in pilot or Demonstration areas (DAs). Refer to **Table 8**.

Table 8 Number of Seed Distribution Sessions (Asos sites)

Commune	Sites	Nb DA	Eggplant	Cucumber	Courgette	Melon
Ambohibary	Tanambao Sahambilo	1	-	-	-	-
	Marovitsika	1	-	01	-	-
	Besariaka	1	01	01	02	-
	Farizana	1	01	01	01	-
	Ampahitra	1	-	01	01	-
	Andoharanovelona	1	-	01	01	-
	Mangabe	1	01	02	01	01
Sub-total		07	03	07	06	01
Lakato	Ambodivarongy	3	01	01	01	01
	Ambatomasina	5	01	01	01	01
	Tsaratampona	2	-	01	01	01
	Ampasinambo	1	01	01	01	-
	Ampasimbola	3	01	01	01	01
	Ambodigavo	4	01	01	01	01
	Manasamena	3	-	01	01	01
Sub-total		21	05	07	07	06
Didy	Ambohijanahary	1	01	01	01	-
	Ambodifany	1	-	01	01	01
	Anjohibe	1	01	01	01	-
	Ambohibe	2	01	01	01	01
	Antsevabe	2	-	01	01	01
	Ambodivato	2	01	01	01	01
	Bedabo	1	01	01	01	-
Sub-total		10	05	07	07	04
Maroserana	Ambodivoangibe	1	01	01	01	01
	A Manandriana	1	01	01	01	01
	Fanjahirana	1	01	01	01	01
	Bezono	1	01	01	01	01
	Tanambao	1	01	01	01	01
	Bekitrana	1	01	01	01	01
	Bemandotra	1	01	01	01	01
Sub-total		07	07	07	07	07
TOTAL		45	20	28	27	18

Activity 2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The project has made progress in developing its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. Accomplishments under this activity include:

- All sites (32) have established databases for their initial data and completed participatory rural appraisals. Data were validated with communities.
- Data collection systems are operational with the communes, local authorities (community chiefs), and health centers.
- Monitoring and evaluation plan has been drafted for both NGO and community levels.

CI, Asos and MATEZA created the M&E plan, with ongoing technical support from Voahary Salama. Data collection occurs yearly through Participatory Rural Appraisal. Partner NGOs then analyze the data and use it to inform a community action plan, site by site, for the following year.

C. Cambodia

i) Key Long-Term Objectives for Cambodia

The goal of the project is to reduce population pressures on biodiversity in the Cardamoms Conservation Landscape (CCL). To achieve the project goal, CI, CARE Cambodia, and Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) are collaborating on implementing a reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) component that is integrated with existing regional conservation and development strategies in the CCL. Reducing population pressures on the CCL will reduce the number of people that must rely on illegal use of the natural resources that exist within protected areas.

ii) Discussion of Key Results for Cambodia

Objective 1: Enable target communities to adopt safe RH/FP practices, to improve access to quality RH/FP services and thereby mitigate population pressure on KBAs.

Activity

1.1 Meet the demand for RH/FP services through improved supply and emergency referral service

The Thma Bang health post (in Roussey Chrum commune) officially opened in October 2004, in the presence of District and Provincial Governors, Commune officials and more than one hundred community members. The health post has operated since then, with significant visitation rates. On average, there have been 253 visits per month to the new Health Post.

Building upon the results in FY04, ten health volunteers participated in a second training workshop series, just prior to the opening of the health post. The health volunteers (who receive a small monthly per diem) have now been completely trained in: ante-natal care (ANC); post-natal care; birth spacing; immunization; Alimentary respiratory infections/childhood diarrheal diseases (ARI/CDD), RH/FP and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention. This knowledge is used on a daily basis, as the volunteers provide an ongoing presence at the health post, responding to emergencies, conducting routine vaccinations etc.

Government staff from the provincial Health Department is present at the Health Post in a supporting role. They are responsible for monitoring, coaching and supervision of the health volunteers. Over the next six months, the health volunteers will receive refresher training to strengthen their skills and knowledge.

The first half of FY05 has been tremendously successful in reaching a high proportion of households for vaccinations of mothers and children. Approximately 150 vaccinations were delivered to community members living near the Health Post, as well as another 350 maternal and child care services, as described in **Table 9**. The latter part of FY05 will build upon this success and increase people's awareness of RH/FP services. In addition to the services provided by CARE in cooperating with the Provincial Health Department, another NGO, Partners for Development (Pfd), is supporting community-based distribution centers (CBDs) in Thma Bang District. The PE project is coordinating with this service, creating an important link between the CBDs and the Health Post. The coordination activities include sharing reports and collaborating on education and training.

Table 9: Vaccinations and Health Services Delivered in Health Post, Rousey Chrum commune, Nov.-Dec. 2004 (Population located near to Health Post).

Vaccinations and Services Delivered	Nov 2004	Dec 2004	Total
BCG	11	8	19
OPV/DPT I	10	8	18
OPV/DPT II	2	10	12
OPV/DPT III	3	0	3
Measles	4	2	6
Complete	2	1	3
Tetanus for Pregnant women			0
Tetanus Toxiod I	9	3	12
Tetanus Toxiod II	1	3	4
Tetanus for women 15-44 of age			0
Tetanus Toxiod I	15	16	31
Tetanus Toxiod II	28	7	35
Tetanus Toxiod III	6	0	6
Tetanus Toxiod IV	1	0	1
Tetanus Toxiod V	0	0	0
Subtotal vaccinations	92	58	150
Vit A < 1 year of child	5	4	9
Vit A > 1 year of child	60	20	80
Mebandazole (deworming)	103	20	123
Birth Spacing	9	7	16
ANC	9	15	24
Total Vaccination and Health Services Delivered	278	124	402

Note: Total population is approximately 800.

Activity 1.2 Augment and improve existing health services to increase access to RH/FP

In addition to the health volunteers trained for the health post (Activity 1.1), fifteen Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) have been trained in safe delivery practice. The TBAs are from all target communes in the district (three people per commune). The placement of trained TBAs in these remote communities provides the basis for remote service delivery in communes that have no road access. The TBAs have been trained to recognize complications and respond to them, especially for remote areas. TBAs will continue to participate in ongoing quarterly meetings to monitor progress and share information.

The emergency referral system for remote communes in Thma Bang District is now operational. So far, only obstetric emergencies have been addressed. Since the TBAs were trained, there was one emergency evacuation of a pregnant mother from Thmar Dan Peuv commune to the health post. Several village men carried the mother on a stretcher on foot for a day, and she received critical medical attention, according to one of the TBAs in Thmar Dan Peuv commune.

Regular visits to remote areas have been carried out since the Health Post was opened. Health staff made one visit per month to 10 remote villages located across 4 communes, in order to vaccinate mothers and babies in each village. **Table 10** shows that more than 240 vaccinations were delivered in this reporting period, as well more than 400 types of maternal and child care services.

Table 10: Vaccination and Health Services Provided Through Outreach Visits in 4 Remote Communes, Nov.- Dec. 2004

Vaccinations and Services Delivered	Nov 2004	Dec 2004	Total
BCG	7	24	31
OPV/DPT I	7	19	26
OPV/DPT II	4	13	17
OPV/DPT III	1	0	1
Measles	2	5	7
Complete	1	0	1
Tetanus for Pregnant women			0
Tetanus Toxiod I	5	8	13
Tetanus Toxiod II	3	5	8
Tetanus for women 15-44 of age			0
Tetanus Toxiod I	7	60	67
Tetanus Toxiod II	20	51	71
Tetanus Toxiod III	1	1	2
Tetanus Toxiod IV	0	0	0
Tetanus Toxiod V	0	0	0
Subtotal Vaccinations	58	186	244
Vit A < 1 year of child	7	9	16
Vit A > 1 year of child	37	130	167
Mebandazole (deworming)	47	130	177
Birth Spacing	6	26	32
ANC	5	27	32
Total Vaccinations and Health Services	160	508	668

Note: Total population is approximately 1500.

The logistics of remote area health service delivery in this area still remain a challenge. In this reporting period, CI and partners began planning to establish another radio communication center in the most remote commune the latter part of FY05. This will be linked to the Health Post in Thma Bang. The Health Post now has excellent radio communications with the Provincial Hospital in Koh Kong. Once the radio network is complete, most health emergencies, especially complicated pregnancies, may be solved remotely without having to transport patients for days by boat or on foot. Finally, project staff is pursuing further coordination with the Forestry Administration (Cardamom Conservation Program) to ensure access to CI infrastructure and transport in the area, as an integral part of the emergency referral system.

Activity 1.3 Identify and initiate livelihood strategies that will increase demand for RH/FP services, especially through women's participation and networking.

At the outset of FY05, the CI team worked closely with local NGO Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) to develop a twelve-month work plan for their IEC and livelihood development activities under the PE project. In July 2004, the sub-grant was awarded after completion of the work plan, as well as confirmation of key staff responsibilities. The SCW implementing team is lead by Ms Hun Hinn (project leader) on a part-time basis, with support from two full-time field staff / volunteers. The team also works closely with and receives support from the local District Chief of Women's Affairs, who has attended many meetings, providing key inputs and support.

During the first two weeks of September 2004, the SCW team conducted "livelihoods assessments" in Roussey Chrum and Tatai Leu communes. The assessments examined livelihood activities, nutritional needs and food security issues, seasonal calendars and household income/expenditures. The SCW team produced a detailed

report from the assessments, and this has informed decision-making on planned livelihood activities for the women's associations, as well as for the broader community.

One key finding showed that 60 percent of families do not have enough rice to eat for three to six months of the year. Families solve this problem in the "lean months" by eating yam and cassava, as well as selling resin. SCW laid the groundwork for piloting several livelihood activities a result of the assessment including chili and ginger cash crops, and pig banks. The assessment showed that the women's main livelihood activities are centered on the home: looking after children, preparing food etc. Some women are involved in farming.

In November and December 2004, SCW fostered the creation of women's associations in the two communes of: Tatai Leu and Chumnoab. SCW and CI decided that the women's associations should build upon PLUP activities, hence these two communes were chosen as a starting point. The women's associations have developed membership lists and regulations, and they are beginning to implement their planned livelihood activities. For example, CI and SCW delivered a one day training workshop in home gardening in each commune, and the women's associations received chili, ginger and some vegetables seed in order to plant demonstration garden plots.

Objective 2: Support effective integration of RH/FP services into local government planning and to build local capacities for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Activity 2.1 Facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP), integrating community resource needs with conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas

The Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process has been almost completed in the two communes of Chumnoab and Tatai Leu. The work is now a leading example in Cambodia for PLUP in a protected forest and also provides the first land use planning maps produced in Koh Kong Province. In fact, the provincial Government has requested CI's advice and input with completing PLUP in other Districts, since land use planning is required under national policy (currently funded bilaterally).

As in FY04, the PLUP process achieved excellent attendance and participation from the target communities. Facilitating participation in Cambodia is challenging due to cultural norms, political forces and the influence of recent history. The capacity of the PLUP team has increased notable over the last six months. CI and partners have built trust and solidified relationships with communities, and this has enabled legitimate and equitable consultations.

Since FY04 when villagers produced maps on aerial photographs, the PLUP process has produced land use maps using a GIS database. This occurred over the July to September 2004 period, during the wet season. The production of maps has been very powerful for: (i) villagers to plan land use; (ii) CI to monitor land clearing in the protected forest; (iii) as a visual tool for advocacy and stakeholder communication; and (iv) as a tool for overlaying biological data onto current land use regimes.

Once the GIS PLUP maps were available, target communes completed final versions of current land use maps, and future land use maps from September to December 2004. This required a number of meetings and plan iterations to finalize data, as shown in **Table 11** below of meeting records. Villager participation remained consistent during this time, with most households being represented in discussions. Most importantly, the Commune and Village Chiefs, who are the local authorities have taken the mapping process very seriously and value the results for improving community development.

Table 11, PLUP Meetings and Attendance, July - December 2004

Commune	Type of meeting, number of participants	Number of days
Chumnoab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of current land use map: 40 people • Feedback meeting on first draft: 40 people • Feedback meeting on second draft: 40 people • Meeting to organize election: 30 people • Election of CNRMC: 50 people • First draft of future land use map: 20 people (CNRMC) • Second draft of future land use map: 20 people (CNRMC) • Drafting of Rules and Regulations for Natural Resource Management (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days • 3 days • 2 days • 1 day • 1 day • 5 days • 3 days • 10+ days
Subtotal	Attendance 240 people	Days – more than 30 days
Tatai Leu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of current land use map: 70 people • Feedback meeting on first draft: 50 people • Feedback meeting on second draft: 50 people • Meeting to organize election: 30 people • Election of CNRMC: 60 people • First draft of future land use map: 20 people (CNRMC) • Second draft of future land use map: 20 people (CNRMC) • Drafting of Rules and Regulations for Natural Resource Management (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days • 3 days • 2 days • 1 day • 1 day • 6 days • 4 days • 10+ days
Subtotal	Attendance 300 people	Days – more than 32 days
Total	Attendance 540 people	62 days

In November and December, the PLUP process initiated the election of local institutions in each commune; the Commune Natural Resource Management Committees (CNRMCs). In Tatai Leu, the elections were held at the beginning of November, while the elections in Chumnoab were held in mid December. Elections were held democratically, with voting representation from every household in each commune. Women consist of 20 to 25 percent of committee members, and their participation will be fostered over time. In Tatai Leu commune, the chief of the committee is a young Indigenous woman.

The CNRMCs have structured themselves, with support from the PLUP team, with well-defined roles, responsibilities and functions for each member. The CNRMC will now become the “entry point” for all conservation and livelihood activities conducted in these communes; most significantly, they will be responsible for *implementation* of the land use plans that have been created for the commune. Over the next six months, the CNRMCs will be responsible for working with CI's biologists to ensure that key conservation outcomes are secured through the PLUP process.

During this reporting period, CI began initial advocacy activities, with the intention of pushing for formal Government endorsement of the PLUP plans in the latter part of FY05. This has already been achieved verbally, through meetings with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Land Management (Koh Kong), the Seila Program, Department of Planning, District Government, and other stakeholders. Such an endorsement will set an important national precedent for conservation in Cambodia.

Activity 2.2 Facilitate the additions of the RH/FP component and conservation priorities into commune development plans.

The CI-Cambodia communities' team has been spent many hours determining its appropriate role and contribution with respect to Commune Development planning in the future. The Commune Development Planning process began in July 2004, although Cambodian Government processes are not well defined, nor transparent. This presents a formidable challenge in completing this activity.

Between July and October 2004, the CI-Communities' team and the CI Country Director have engaged Village Chiefs, Commune Chiefs, District officials and Government officers, employed to facilitate the commune development planning process. Meetings with these stakeholders have occurred monthly.

The most important event in this activity was the District Integration Workshop, held in Thma Bang District on the 25th of October 2004. All partners of the PE project participated to ensure that our activities were "mainstreamed" into the Government process, with appropriate explanation and understanding. This required substantial forward planning, included gaining access to draft Government plans prior to the workshop. We also worked with Commune Councils prior to the workshop, in order to discuss how their ideas and vision would "fit" with the PE project.

In sum, PE activities have been effectively integrated into Government planning, through the District Integration Workshop: (i) CARE ensured that trainings, health post services and vaccination programs were all explicit in Commune Development Plans; (ii) SCW integrated women's associations and livelihood activities; (iii) CI played the lead role in promoting the PE project and ensuring that activities like PLUP were included in Commune and District plans. The District Development plan was endorsed officially and is available in English.

In the latter part of FY05, CI will continue to play a coordinating role to ensure that the development plans actually completed and commitments fulfilled. Over time, CI hopes that increased capacity among government officials will help make the planning process more meaningful.

Activity 2.3 Strengthen the capacity of commune councils, particularly through increased women's participation, for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

Many locally produced data sources helped community members to easily identify opportunities to meet local needs and improve livelihoods. These data sources included: (i) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) documents produced by CI in FY04, and (ii) livelihoods assessments conducted by SCW, under *Activity 1.3*. These data revealed that rice production is the highest priority for local communities, followed by other income generating activities such as cash crops and animal husbandry.

The Commune Development Planning process enabled Commune Councils to articulate desired livelihood activities in each commune. SCW and CI will provide support with some of these, provided that there is a synergy with biodiversity conservation objectives. This is most easily achieved in communes where PLUP has been completed, since there is a clear understanding of land and resource tenure, as well as the impacts of land use upon biodiversity.

SCW is helping with the formation of "volunteer farming groups", where local farmers try new crops in demonstration plots. This will help livelihoods in two ways: (i) by increasing the diversity of food available, thus improving local nutrition, and (ii) enabling villagers to sell produce for cash income. Planning for these activities was completed in December 2004 in Tatai Leu and Chumnoab, and planting will begin in January 2005. Activities in Roussey Chrum will follow after completion of PRA and PLUP by the CI team.

CI's support to local livelihoods will be through buffalo banks, in time for next rice season (March – November 2005). These will be established where large areas of unused rice paddy exist, but lie fallow due to lack of draught power. It has been relatively straightforward to negotiate for new land clearing to cease in exchange for the introduction of buffalo banks.

Finally, as development planning becomes more sophisticated, new kinds of capacity building are required for Commune Councils and Community members. CI has sponsored community members to attend various meetings and forums for capacity building through this project, with excellent results. Capacity Building Meetings included: 5 people attending an Indigenous communal land title consultation forum for 3 days in September 2004; and 10 people attending a Forestry Law and Resource Rights training for 4 days during October to December 2004.

Activity 2.4 Build local support for biodiversity conservation needs for specific sites and species and increase understanding of linkage between RH/FP services and conservation.

The SCW IEC team initiated this activity in September 2004, with preliminary visits to the field site. The team gathered information in order to produce the first quarterly Population Environment newsletter, the “Cardamom Green Post”. The newsletter reports on activities completed since the initiation of the project in February 2004. It establishes a sense of identity for the target area and demonstrates the activities and their integration. More than 100 copies were printed in Khmer language and have been circulated through schools and pagodas, the Department of Women’s Affairs in Koh Kong, SEILA program and local partners in the target area.

Preparation for a “Population, Gender and Environment” publication was initiated in this reporting period. The SCW team has been to the target area and conducted a series of structured interviews with key informants. They are hoping to base the story upon a local legend. A draft for the story book has now been produced. Some follow up fieldwork may be required, but now the majority of work remains in illustrations, production and delivery of the book. The book is in production and will be available for distribution in late April 2005.

The project encountered some delays in launching the other components of this IEC activity due to staff turnover at SCW. In December 2004, the necessary staffing levels were achieved again, and staff prepared for upcoming activities in the latter part of FY05, such as: (i) training of trainers for environmental education; (ii) children’s clubs; (iii) National Environment Day Event; and (iv) wider dissemination of environmental education by local trainers. In preparation for the National Environmental Day Event in the spring of 2005, SCW has chosen a design for a PE t-shirt to disseminate the project’s message.

Finally, CI drafted a simple knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey in December 2004, in preparation for the visit of the MEASURE / EVALUATION in January 2005. Depending on availability of resources, the KAP survey will be conducted in the latter part of FY05, and will be used as a baseline to measure the impact of ongoing IEC activities. The KAP survey will be critical for collecting information for the monitoring and evaluation plan, due to be implemented in March 2005.

Objective 3: Improve regional planning for conservation and development in the CCL through demographic analyses and threat mitigation strategies.

Activity 3.1 Threats to biodiversity conservation identified in Koh Kong and Pursat Provinces

In FY04, the project initiated the regional planning process through the process of: drafting a protected area management plan for the Central Cardamoms; identifying potential threats and defining the threats assessment process; increasing key stakeholders’ awareness of the value of the assessment; forming key alliances with UNDP and the Ministry of Interior. CI staff produced a “step by step” data collection framework, identifying potential sources of data across disparate sources.

During this reporting period, the project continued to engage stakeholders at the community, regional and national levels in order to facilitate data collection efforts. This dialogue, which has taken much longer than expected, has involved cultivating important alliances with local and regional key actors such as Seila Koh Kong, the Ministry of Tourism, and Provincial Governors in Koh Kong. By the end of December 2004, CI solidified the required partnerships for this activity and leveraged other partner funding, such as Flora and Fauna International, which has agreed to provide additional funding support.

In general, most of the expected results and activities under this Objective 3 were delayed in this reporting period. In September 2004, the primary staff person responsible for managing this activity was reassigned to another CI initiative and the project experienced delays in replacing him. However, in October 2004, a CI resource economist with regional planning experience was assigned to this activity, and since then, the economist has provided direction and support to CI Cambodia to implement the remaining activities under this objective. At the same time, CI Cambodia staff has developed a scope of work for two local consultants to train regional and local data collectors and begin data collection. Several candidates were identified in December 2004, and these consultants will begin work in early 2005. This activity may result in a collaborative arrangement with the Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI), working with local economists there.

In light of these delays, there are no results to report under *Activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4*. The project expects to accomplish the majority of these activities once the assessment is completed in early 2005.

iii. Discussion of Key Results for CI-DC PE Program

A. CI-DC Technical Leadership and Support

Objective 1: Improve knowledge and capacity of CI staff and partners on the links between population and conservation, by providing direct technical support and training

Activity 1.1 provide technical support to field programs with PE projects

Throughout this reporting period, PE director Janet Edmond and PE fellow Carol Boender continued to provide technical support and assistance to PE field program staff and to disseminate key messages about PE accomplishments across CI and among partners. Several key activities included:

- Refining PE conceptual frameworks developed by PE field staff at the June 2004 workshop “PE Strategic Planning and Gender Workshop”,
- Disseminating key lessons learned from the June workshop at an informal staff brown bag;
- Drafting performance monitoring plans (PMPs) and soliciting field input in September/October 2004;
- Assisting CI staff with the formulation of a human welfare initiative, using examples and lessons learned from CI's PE projects;
- Participating in the November 2004 PE workshop in Bangkok, Thailand.

One of the most important accomplishments of this reporting period was the global leadership displayed by PE staff at the November 2004 PE workshop in Bangkok. Supported by USAID, the 7-day workshop brought together more than 40 representatives from community-based integrated population and environment projects to share lessons learned, provide technical input on improving results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation for PE projects. Please see Attachment 4, Participant List and Attachment 5 for the detailed workshop agenda. Edmond and Boender served on the workshop planning committee, and field participants included Dr. Artem Antolin from CI Philippines, Mr. Zo Zatavo from CI Madagascar, and Ms. Sarah Milne from CI Cambodia.

In conjunction with the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC)¹ held in Bangkok in November 2004, the USAID sponsored PE workshop was designed to:

- help PHE program staff analyze and assess different approaches to integrated PHE programs;
- demonstrate results and lessons learned regarding community mobilization and other approaches that link health, population/reproductive health and livelihood interventions with conservation and natural resource planning/management activities and outcomes;
- provide insights into the replication and scaling up of PHE programs;
- improve skills in policy communication and advocacy for PHE programs.

The recommended next steps coming out of the workshop required CI PE staff to reexamine existing project expected results, indicators and M&E efforts, and to include language in FY06 workplans that describes several project “results chains.” During the latter half of FY05, DC and field staff will continue to be involved in ongoing results documentation and dissemination of lessons learned.

B. CCC Activities

During this reporting period, the CCC continued to promote the exchange of information among DC-based organizations. In anticipation of the end of her fellowship in December 2004, CCC coordinator Carol Boender

¹ Many workshop participants presented at the WCC in several sessions highlighting poverty, health and conservation, one for the four main themes of the WCC.

took several steps to document CCC discussions of next steps and transition leadership to other representatives of steering committee organizations.

Objective 1: Continue to advance the exchange of information and ideas among member organizations.

Activity 1.1: Continue monthly meetings and seminars with presentations from member organizations and guests working in community conservation.

Continuing to advance the exchange of information and ideas among member organizations helps to better disseminate critical learning of member institutions. Regular meetings with presentations from member organizations and guests are the cornerstones of CCC activities. They are central to the processes of collaboration and institutional change. We sponsored three presentations and seminars in the reporting period, which served as the central “forum for communication, collaboration, and institutional change,” as stated in the mission. These meetings included presentations from guests, who provided perspectives on cross-sectoral population-environment programming, advancing social science perspectives in conservation, and an overview of payments for environmental services particularly in Bolivia.

The CCC steering committee met on October 22, 2004, to discuss future thematic areas of interest and focus for the coming year and coordination and management responsibilities among steering committee members. Representatives from CI, WWF, PRB, TNC, USAID, Chemonics, and JSI identified and prioritized seven themes to continue working on under the CCC auspices, including:

- HIV/AIDS and conservation;
- Gender and conservation;
- Human migration and responses from the conservation community;
- Demographic tools for planning at the community level;
- Livelihoods and conservation;
- M&E of integrated and community conservation projects; and,
- Place of communities in scaled-up conservation.

Thematic technical leads were tasked with developing programs of action or concept papers and write them up for potential distribution at WCC in November, along with talking points on them to use in our communications with donors there. The Migration Concept Paper and Gender Concept Paper are examples. Fundraising may occur ad hoc on several themes and housing of those funds may be located at lead organizations for that theme

At this meeting, the steering committee also agreed to rotate the chairmanship of monthly meetings, and representatives of those organizations will be responsible for organizing the sessions. A tentative plan was accepted for monthly meetings in 2005.

Objective 2: Disseminate information to the wider international conservation and development community.

Activity 2.1: Seek other activities to disseminate collective knowledge of the CCC

Disseminating information to the wider international conservation and development community helps to better circulate critical learning of member institutions. During the reporting period, CCC members reprinted more than 400 copies of the most substantial CCC product to date—the CD-Rom, “Putting Conservation in Context: Social Science Tools for Conservation Practitioners. These copies were distributed at the WCC and PE workshop in November 2004, and the CCC filled more than 20 other requests by the end of December 2004.

In addition to regular meetings, the CCC added special presentations and working group and taskforce meetings to its repertoire this year. Two thematic working groups have been created—the Migration Working Group and the Gender Working Group. The Migration Working Group and CI supported a consultant to research the links between human migration and biodiversity, investigate interventions that have attempted to address those links, and report on three case studies. WWF and CI are collaborating on technically reviewing

publishing the report in 2005. The Gender Working Group sponsored two workshops on gender and conservation at the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in November 2004. More than 100 people attended the sessions, "Taking Gender Integration and Ecosystem Management to Scale", and "Gender Makes the Difference: Policies, Programs and Projects for Conservation, Health and Poverty Reduction". CCC also produced accompanying posters and facts sheets in collaboration with IUCN, with funding from TNC.

The CCC budget is included as part of the CI PE grant, and to date the \$25,000 has been exhausted.